

The Fourth of July in England, was made remarkable by the commencement on that day of the great debate in the English Parliament on the proposed vote censuring the present Ministry. But it is not supposed that the day was chosen with any view either of confirming or of reversing the principles established by the Independence of the American States. If this parliamentary battle had been brought on by the liberals, the idea that the day was chosen by them as favoring their designs, would be more plausible. But this attack on the present Ministry, coming from an opposite quarter, is supposed to be anti-liberal in sentiments and to have no better or worse design than the acquisition of place and power, under favor of prevailing sympathy of the country for Denmark; and amounting almost but not quite to a desire for war against Germany. And if the leaders aim at the restoration of British authority in any portion of our American States, that policy has not been made public, and perhaps if known it would not be supported to any great extent even by British subjects.

At any rate, the Fourth of July was the day appointed for the inauguration in Parliament of a great debate, ominous as such a circumstance may seem to some. But it was not possible to bring so great a trial to a close in one day; and the debate was adjourned, it appears, from day to day and to the seventh, unfinished. The English journals can hardly be supposed to be impartial in their criticism.—The *Herald*, a leading opposition organ, gives the highest praise for eloquence to DISRAELI, who is said to have unraveled the whole course of diplomaticy in relation to the pending question, in a most masterly manner. The *Telegraph* gives to DISRAELI very high but measured praise for his speech. And after all it is said in favor of his great effort, it concludes that his oratory failed to produce that sensation which was expected. The *Standard* says the speech of DISRAELI breathed an earnest and sincere desire for peace and was courteous towards both the European belligerents. That it was a speech worthy of the chief of a great political party, a statesman who may be called upon to take an important part in the government of England.

The opposition journals however, bestow the praise of distinguished ability upon GLADSTONE'S defense of the Ministry and his reply to DISRAELI in the House of Commons. And altogether it appears to be more than probable that the Ministry made a very good fight in this most trying crisis; and that the interests of peace are not likely to suffer any sudden change in consequence of the failure of the present Ministry to accomplish the purposes for which the London Conference was assembled. In the debate on the same subject on the 30th, a very able speech is said to have been made by Mr. CORBET. Admitting the failure of the Foreign Office in relation to the late subject of diplomaticy in Europe, he said the securities of peace had been increased, instead of having been diminished, in consequence of that fact; because the control of foreign affairs had by that means been transferred to the House of Commons. That the Emperor of the French, by declining to go to war, had saved England from making a most fatal mistake. He would not be mixed up in continental quarrels, and thought the House should take care in future that the country should avoid negotiations in evens leading to defeat.

The Fourth of July in England was no holiday for sport and relaxation. But the *London Times* of the 5th, appears to think that in America and especially the Federals had an unusually poor occasion for celebrating the day in the usual manner. That, one year ago, after the capture of Vicksburg, our chance for hilarity was much better. But even that joyous thought that the day would be celebrated in this country and for good reasons. That we should keep in remembrance the day from which the Independence of the States is reckoned. That together they have risen to national greatness with unexampled rapidity; and singly, many a one is considered equal to a European Kingdom. We are supposed by that journal to be as deaf to the old country as ever, and to expect that our sun will shine out again with dazzling splendor. And we are told that they are prepared for our predictions; and that they should be retained in the proceedings of the day. But that the Fourth of July oration should omit the usual invectives against poor GEORGE III, his Ministers and his Generals; should not dwell too long upon the Stamp Act, the Tea Tax and the Hessians—with other enormities more or less truly laid to the charge of the British.

Mexico and MAXIMILIAN would seem to be still deserving of an occasional notice, if the news which sometimes appears to come from that quarter concerning the Emperor and the situation of his devoted people, could be relied upon as authentic. The world has been supposed to feel interested in all the incidents of the grand progress of the new monarch from Vera Cruz to the great city of Mexico, especially with the signs of abject servility on the part of the people, and of imperial condescension on the part of a person who no doubt believes that he was born to command, and that they could expect no better fortune than to be permitted to obey. But the little arts employed to recruit his subjects to their recent degradation, show some sense of prosperity as well perhaps as a consciousness of the unreasonable assumption of power to which they are compelled to submit. Dates to the 30th of June represent MAXIMILIAN as having invited JUAREZ and the several chiefs under him to the seat of the imperial government, to consult with the Emperor upon a plan for restoring peace to that country by more effectually establishing the new empire. The Emperor is said to have guaranteed to them, if they will meet him for that purpose, full protection and entire safety. This story is to be perhaps only for effect, and with the possibility of perhaps that it may become true. But it is said that all those invited, to a man, positively refused to hold any intercourse with that agent of NAPOLEON, except in the use of arms for the defense of themselves and their rights against so unwelcome a power. This however may seem to be the least credible portion of an incredible fabrication. The noble and independent spirit of the Mexican Republic appears to have been too much subdued, to leave any possibility of such a revival of just indignation. And still there may be some trouble of the kind to be apprehended by the new Government. MAXIMILIAN is said to be anxious to cultivate a good understanding with foreign powers, and to have appointed Ministers to foreign courts.

A subscription paper has been started in this city, and is at the store of C. E. HAMMETT, Jr., to raise money for ISMAEL JAY, the man who shot the rebel that attempted to pull down the American flag in front of his residence in Maryland, and afterward had his house burned with all his property, &c., &c., and has been reduced to poverty by his patriotism.

The rumors of peace which came over the wires Thursday, were not such as we could wish, as the gentlemen concerned in the negotiations do not appear to be clothed with any official powers, at least on our side; yet, by their friendly consultation, each side may be made aware of the terms upon which peace may be brought about, and eventually negotiations may be entered into which shall settle the contest. There has got to be an end to this war before long, and the rebels being the weaker party, must be the first to sue for peace, and it must be apparent to them that the continuation of the quarrel will only add to their sufferings and to the sacrifice of life without effecting the object sought. The rapid march of Gen. SHERMAN, and the great advantages gained by his military power is becoming exhausted, and a succession of defeats will be their only recompense for the waste of life. There can be no doubt but peace would be hailed with equal joy on both sides, but one or the other party by enjoying this happiness must sacrifice hopes anticipated from the commencement of the rebellion.

There appears to have been peace negotiations at two points at the same time. JACOB THOMPSON, J. P. HOLCOMB and CLEMENT C. CLAY, from Richmond, met HORACE GREELLY at Niagara Falls, and submitted the following proposition:—

All negroes which have been actually freed by the war to be secured in their freedom. All negroes at present held as slaves to remain as such. The war debt of both parties to be paid by the United States. The old doctrine of State rights to be recognized in the reconstruction of the Union.

This proposition was laid before President LINCOLN by Mr. GREELLY. The President at once telegraphed the terms upon which he would propose a settlement and reconstruction, to wit:—

To whom it may concern. Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abolition of slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the executive government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on other substantial and collateral points.

This proposition, on being submitted to the rebel Commissioners, was spurned, and in answer a long manifesto was sent showing that all terms of peace had ceased, as they claimed that they could not transmit it to the President of the Confederate States without offering him an indignity. The whole proposition will undoubtedly eventually turn out to be a shrewd game of the rebels to unite the disloyalists of the North of the VALLANDIGHAM stripe, to the armed rebels of the South, for an effort to clog the wheels of Government that their friends may get into power. The proposition of President LINCOLN was fair, and all that could have been expected, and their refusal to accept his terms shows a dishonesty on their part.

While these negotiations were progressing, an officer of our army, accompanied by a civilian, was in Richmond, consulting with the rebel chiefs, but the success of the mission is kept a secret.

The operations of the army have not materially changed since our last, but what change there has been in our favor. Gen. SHERMAN had not taken Atlanta at last account; but his army was at its nearest fortifications. It was not supposed that the rebels would attempt to hold the place but would evacuate it and push on to the next stronghold. The successive flank movements have distracted the enemy and hundreds of his men are deserting to our lines. While the movement is progressing near Atlanta we hear of columns of our troops starting from various points which seem to indicate that their destination is toward Gen. SHERMAN.

Gen. A. J. SMITH has succeeded in giving the rebels who defeated our troops under Gen. STURGIS in Mississippi, a severe whipping and dispersing the gangs under FOREST and WALKER.

Gen. GRANT'S movements do not vary. His disposition to still is not easily deceived and the only motive seems to be that he is waiting for the rebels to attack him in his position, as they will undoubtedly have to do before long to endeavor to break the blockade of Richmond.

The most reliable accounts from the rebel raiders represent that our forces have succeeded in recapturing large numbers of wagons and capturing many prisoners.

Seventy-seven cottages have been rented in this city for the season. Fifty-two of the occupants are from New York, ten from Boston, six from Philadelphia, five from Providence, six from Baltimore, one from New Orleans, and one from Hartford. Last year the number was ninety-two, there being 44 from New York, 20 from Boston, 9 from Philadelphia, 7 from Providence, 3 from St. Louis, 2 from Illinois and 1 each from Indiana, Washington, New Orleans, France, New Jersey and Hartford.—Or to reckon as last year, when 13 were from U. S. Navy and five to those who hire the year through, we should say there were 110 last year and 97 this year. And of the 110 last year we find that eleven of the persons having either built or purchased in this city since that time. Last year there were 140 houses owned by residents of other cities, and this year there are 151, making, with those left at visitors, 248—two less than last year, occupied by visitors.

It will be noticed by advertisement that Mr. WILLIAM SHERMAN, son of JOHN W. has been elected Treasurer of the Newport Savings Bank. Mr. SHERMAN has had large experience in previous occupations in Boston, and is well fitted for the position. Mr. GYLES remains as Assistant Treasurer. This bank was incorporated in 1810, and has been a growing and safe institution, and at the present time has twenty-eight hundred depositors, representing \$1,200,000. The smallest amount deposited is five dollars, and there are one thousand depositors who represent less than one thousand dollars each, and by this fact we are enabled to consider the amount of labor attached to the office of Treasurer.

The Court of Common Pleas adjourned Thursday after adjusting the damages caused by the construction of the Railroad to Fall River. Since our last JOHN DUFFEE has had \$5,125 awarded. Commissioners award \$3000. HANNAH CHASE, \$450. Commissioners award \$160. CHARLES HUNTER'S claim was settled Thursday, the jury allowing him \$6000. The award of the Commissioners was \$2300.

There is but one case more and that is postponed to October. The opinion generally expressed upon the awards made, is that the jury served to be governed more by present prices of land than the ruling prices at the time the land was taken.

Newport has been fortunate thus far to escape the destruction by fire which has visited so many other places. It has always been very calm, or the wind just right, or something else whereby we have been enabled to get the best of it before the conflagration could sweep over much space. On Sunday morning there was scarcely any wind, and the fire, which was undoubtedly kindled by an incendiary, was confined to the house of Mrs. CORNELIA B. BAILY, on Thames street. It was kindled under the steps in the yard, and was first seen by Mrs. BOSS, who had retired some two hours previous, and then it was rapidly extending to the roof of the house from the outside. She gave the alarm at once, and the firemen promptly responded, and by their noble exertions the house was damaged by fire only on the West side, and in the third story and roof.

Messrs. SWINBURNE, PICKHAM & Co., occupied the South store for hardware, and Mr. WILLIAM F. BARKER the North store for wooden ware, toys and fancy goods. Mr. HENRY J. HUDSON and Mrs. ELIZABETH BOSS occupied the second and third stories, Mr. EMILE VALENBROOK and wife, boarding with Mrs. BOSS, furnishing their own room in the third story. Nearly all the furniture, &c., in the second story was taken out with but little damage, but in the third story was destroyed. Messrs. SWINBURNE, PICKHAM & Co.'s loss will be about \$1200, which is fully insured at the Merchants and Gasper Office, Providence; Mr. WILLIAM F. BARKER'S loss is less than \$800, for which he is insured at the American Office, Providence. Mrs. BAILY'S loss is fully up to the \$2400 insured at the Providence Mutual.

Mr. HUDSON had no insurance; his loss is about \$300, as his family's winter clothing, blankets, &c., was stored in the third story.—Mrs. BOSS suffers considerable loss, and an effort is being made by Mr. H. J. TILLEY to raise a fund for her assistance, and the object is a worthy one. Mr. VALENBROOK loses furniture and wearing apparel which can hardly be replaced with \$300.

Some thieves came, stole a valuable watch from Mr. HUDSON'S chamber, and a sum of money from the portmanteau of Mrs. BOSS, which she left under her pillow.

Still another fire was discovered Thursday evening about seven o'clock. It was kindled in an old stable on Marsh's wharf, and probably by the carelessness of the person having it in charge. The Fire Department were promptly, but a few buckets of water quenched the fire.

The New York daily papers have raised their price one cent, charging four cents per copy. The same advance has been made in other sections of the country. In Boston the proprietors of weekly papers have agreed to advance the subscription and advertising prices from 20 to 50 per cent. There is no way of avoiding this moderate rise as the paper dealers have advanced their prices to 27 and 30 cents per pound for the same quality of paper as was formerly sold for nine cents. Owing to the dry spell many of the paper mills are not working, as water power is used principally, and to fill their contracts with daily papers is about as much as they can accomplish. Orders for a specified time they will not take and the purchaser is compelled to take that which is on hand. We have been trying for two weeks to secure a supply and have failed and shall be obliged for the next two months to reduce our paper to a little to accommodate the only lot of paper to be found in the Boston market. By that time we may expect the mills to be in operation, when we shall resume our present rate.

The call for half a million of men by the President does not seem to affect our people much as they are laboring under the mistaken notion that our quota is full. From the best information we can get our credit with the war department is only sufficient to clear us from a draft of 300,000 men, and we have now to raise enough to clear us from a draft of 200,000. His Excellency, we understand, is using his greatest endeavors to clear us from a draft, but the people of the State should be urged by him in his works and the substitute principle should be encouraged by the wealthy. His Honor Mayor CRANSTON has undertaken to procure substitutes for a number of our citizens and calls upon others to signify their wishes in this respect. The general desire is, no doubt, to escape a draft and by showing a determined spirit, it can be avoided throughout the loyal States, as the number actually to be raised does not exceed 300,000, the balance having been furnished in excess of former calls.

By an act of the last Congress all communications relating to the official business of the Department to which they are addressed, or of whatever origin, addressed to the Chief of the several Executive Departments of the Government, or to such principal officers of each Executive Department, being heads of bureaux or chief clerks, or on duty authorized by the Postmaster General to frank official matter, must be received and conveyed by mail free of postage without being indorsed "Official Business," or with the names of the writer. This is of much importance in many respects, and especially to farmers who wish to transmit or receive orders, earnings, &c., from the department of Agriculture.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—Mr. Enosh Reming has sold a lot of land 86 by 46, with dwelling house, on Fair street, to Mr. Samuel C. Bailey, for \$2500.

Mr. Thomas Galvin, Jr., has sold 10,260 feet of land on Spring street, to Mr. Michael Butler, for \$1700.

Mr. John Scott has sold a lot 30 by 75 on Dearborn street, to Mrs. Hannah M. Wheeler, for \$1250.

Twenty-one acres of land, with dwelling house and other buildings thereon, formerly the estate of the late Peleg Sanford, in Middletown, has been sold to Mr. Charles Lam, of New York, for \$3,000.

The Street Commissioner performed a very acceptable duty on Wednesday last by ordering Thames street to be swept. It was kept until it had almost become a nuisance and much dust was expressed as to the feasibility of allowing the principal street of the city to become so foul. As the expense of cleaning the street will not exceed twenty dollars each time we hope that we may have the operation repeated at least every two weeks.

The dredging machine from New York arrived yesterday, and will at once commence digging on the South side of Long Wharf.—The laying of water pipes, construction of engine house at the Cove basin, and other matters have got to be accomplished before the boats can stop running to Fall River, and we cannot look for this before the middle of August.

The following officers of Rhode Island Lodge No. 12, I. O. O. F., were installed on Monday evening last:—

A. Jackson Ward, N. G.
Stephen A. Newton, V. G.
Ira French, Treasurer.

2. Perry Clarke, Sec. Sec'y.

Dates from Europe to the 10th, give the continuation and the close of the great crisis in the English Parliament on the subject of the proposed passage of the PALMERSTON and ROSKILL Ministry. After a stormy discussion on the 7th when there was exhibited a scene of some turbulence, the debate appears to have been resumed on the 8th, amidst great excitement. An amendment of DISRAELI'S motion in the House of Commons was withdrawn, and another was moved in its place. The result is stated to have been, for a vote of censure, 295; and against such a proceeding, 313—showing 18 as the majority in favor of the Ministry on this division. The announcement is said to have been greeted with overwhelming cheers from the Ministerial side. On the same evening in the House of Lords, a resolution similar to DISRAELI'S in the other House was moved by Lord MALMESBURY, who at the same time made a speech denouncing the foreign policy of the present Ministry. Lord DERRY appears was not present at the debate which followed, owing to some indisposition which prevented his attendance. But speeches were made for and against the Administration by different members and debaters also in that House. And the result on a division is reported to have been, 177 in the affirmative, and 108 in the negative—showing a majority of 9 against the policy of the Administration. The enquiry is naturally made, what will be the consequence of this difference of opinion between the two Houses. As the Commons are in favor of the Ministry, they will probably remain in power, at least for the present, unless and until another attack shall be more successful. Some conclude that the opposition having strained every nerve on this occasion without the desired effect, will not soon be able to approach their object so nearly as they have done on this occasion. But that will depend upon which of the two parties is the growing one.—One or the other must finally have more support. Indecision appears to rest upon the affairs of the nation at present.

The late skirmishing near Fort Stevens has developed some kind of ammunition used by the rebels. Among the missiles picked up in the Federal market field of lead in three divisions. Another is a brass chain shot, five inches in length, with a conical brass ball, three fourths of an inch in length at each end. The chain part is three and a half inches in length, formed of two stout brass wires twisted together, and permanently riveted to the ball at each end. This is evidently intended as a "finger-of-death," to be fired from the rifle to the staff. It is a fearful device. If fired at the neck of a soldier it would most likely despoil him, or if wounded, poison him, or if it struck an arm or leg it would strip off the flesh. The sound which it would make as it whizzed through the air, would be a "finger-of-death," to be fired from the rifle to the staff. It is a fearful device. 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(from fourteen to thirty per ounce per : square foot, three and a half cents per pound.)

On copper rods, bolts, nails, spikes, copper bottoms, copper in sheets or plates, brass wire, copper and brass wire, and copper rot ad valorem provided for, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

On zinc, spelter or teutegenue, manufactured in blocks or pigs, one and one-half cents per pound, and on zinc, spelter or teutegenue in sheets, two and one quarter cents per pound.

On diamonds, cameos, mosaics, gems, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones, when not set, ten per centum ad valorem.

On furs and skins. It further enacted, That on and after the day and year aforesaid, there shall be levied, collected and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, to wit: all wool, manufg duties, and all hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals, unmanufactured, the value whereof at the last port or place from whence exported to the United States, exclusive of charges, is not more than twelve cents or less per pound, three cents per pound; exceeding twelve cents and not exceeding twenty-four cents per pound, six cents per pound, exceeding twenty-four cents and not exceeding thirty-two cents per pound, ten cents per pound, and in addition thereto, ten per centum ad valorem: Provided that any wool of the sheep, or hair of the alpaca, the goat, and other like animals which shall be imported in any other than the ordinary condition, and be heretofore practised, or which shall be changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the process of dressing, shall be subject to pay a duty of twelve cents per pound and ten per centum ad valorem, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding: And be it enacted, That when wool of the above qualities is imported in any bale, bag or package, and the aggregate value of the contents of the bale, bag or package shall be appraised by the appraisers at a rate exceeding twenty-five cents per pound, it shall be subject to pay a duty of ten cents per pound and ten per centum ad valorem; and when bales of different qualities are embraced in the same invoice at the same price, whereby the average price shall be less than twenty-five cents per pound, the whole shall be appraised according to the value of the bale of the best quality; and no bale, bag or package shall be liable to a less rate of duty in consequence of being invoiced with duty free wool: And be it further enacted, That wool which shall be imported scoured, shall pay, in lieu of the duties herein provided, three times the amount of such duties.

On sheepskins, raw or unmanufactured, imported with the wool on, washed or

unwashed, shall be subject to a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem; and on flocks, waste, or shoddy, three cents per pound.

Sec. 5. and 6. and 7. and 8. are enacted, That on and after the day and year aforesaid, there shall be levied, collected and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say:

First, On Wilton, Saxony and Ambergton, Axminster, patent velvet, Touraine velvet, and tapestry velvet carpets and coverings, Brussels carpets and coverings, Jacquard machine, and all medallion or whole carpets, valued at one dollar and twenty five cents or under per square yard, seventy cents per square yard; valued at over one dollar and twenty five cents per square yard, eighty cents per square yard: Provided, That no carpeting, carpets or coverings, being designed for use as a floor covering, shall be less than fifty per centum ad valorem. On Brussels and tapestry Brussels carpets and carpetings, printed on the warp or otherwise, fifty cents per square yard. On all treble ingrain, three-ply, and worsted chain Venetian carpets and carpeting, forty cents per square. On yarn woven and two-ply ingrain carpets and carpetings, thirty cents per square yard. On hemp or jute carpeting, six and a half cents per yard. On druggies, bookings, and felt carpeting, printed, coloured or otherwise, twenty five cents per square yard. On carpets and carpeting of wool, flax or cotton, or of any of either, or of other material not otherwise specified, forty per centum ad valorem. On Brussels, Axminster, Saxony, covers, hassocks, bodolies and other portions of carpets or carpetings, shall be subject to the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpeting, shall be subject to the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpetings of like character or description, and on all other mats, screens, hassocks and rugs, forty five per centum ad valorem.

Second, all woolens, cloths, woollen shawls, and all manufactures of wool of every description, made wholly or in part of wool, not otherwise provided for, twenty four cents per pound, and in addition thereto, three per centum ad valorem. On goods of like description with the above, made wholly or in part of square yard, or cloth, in addition to the foregoing, five per centum ad valorem: Provided, That goods of like description, composed of worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat or other like animals, and weighing over eight ounces to the square yard, shall be subject to pay the same duties as the cloths of the same weight and of woolen cloths. On endless belts or belts for paper, and blanketing for printing machines, twenty cents per pound, and in addition thereto, thirty five per centum ad valorem. On flannels, uncolored, valued at thirty cents or less per yard, twenty five cents per pound, and thirty per centum ad valorem. On flannels above thirty cents per square yard, and on all flannels, colored, printed or plaided, not otherwise provided for, and flannels composed in part of cotton, twenty four cents per pound and thirty five per centum ad valorem. On flannels of any other description, fifty cents per pound and thirty per centum ad valorem. On hats of wool, twenty four cents per pound, and in addition thereto thirty five per centum ad valorem. On woollen and worsted yarn, valued at fifty cents and not over one dollar per pound, twenty cents per

and in addition thereto twenty five per centum ad valorem; valued above twenty five cents per pound, twenty four cents per pound, and in addition thereto thirty per centum ad valorem. On woollen and worsted yarn valued at less than fifty cents per pound, and not exceeding in fineness number fourteen, sixteen cents per pound, and in addition thereto twenty five per centum ad valorem. On clothing, ready made and the apparel of every description, composed wholly or in part of wool, or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress or manufacturer, except hosiery, twenty four cents per pound, and in addition thereto, forty per centum ad valorem. On blankets of all kinds, made wholly or in part of wool, valued at not exceeding twenty eight cents per pound, twenty cents per pound, and in addition thereto twenty per centum ad valorem; valued at above twenty eight cents and not exceeding forty cents per pound twenty four cents per pound and twenty five per centum ad valorem; valued above forty cents per pound, twenty four cents per pound and thirty per centum ad valorem. On Balmorals, and goods of similar description, or used for like purposes, composed of wool, worsted or any other material, twenty four cents per pound, and in addition thereto thirty five per centum ad valorem.

On woollen's and children's dress goods, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, mohair, alpaca or goats' hair, gray or uncolored, not exceeding in value the sum of thirty cents per square yard, and in addition thereto twenty five per centum ad valorem; exceeding in value thirty cents per square yard, six cents per square yard, and in addition thereto thirty per centum ad valorem.

On all goods of the last mentioned description, if stained, colored, or printed, not exceeding in value the sum of thirty cents per square yard, four cents per square yard, and thirty per centum ad valorem; exceeding in value thirty cents per square yard, six cents per square yard, and in addition thereto thirty five per centum ad valorem.

On shirts, drawers and hosiery of wool, or of which wool shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for, twenty cents per pound and in addition thereto thirty per centum ad valorem.

On buying and all other manufactures of worsted, mohair, alpaca or goats' hair, or of which worsted, mohair, alpaca or goats' hair shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for, fifty per centum ad valorem.

On linings, mohair cloth, silk, twist or other articles of any cloth, woven, made in any pattern of such size, shape and form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for shoes, slippers, boots, booties, gaiters and buttons, exclusively not combined with India rubber, ten per centum ad valorem.

On oil cloths for doors, stamped, painted or printed, valued at fifty cents or less per square yard, ten per centum ad valorem; and on all other oil cloths, except silk oil cloths, forty per centum ad valorem.

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tion in the next preceding section, claim by them, or by any of the officers under them, in the performance of their official duty, against any individual against all persons interested in such duties, charges or exactions, shall be the like notice that an appeal will be taken from such decision to the Secretary of the Treasury shall be given within ten days from the making of such decision, and unless such appeal shall actually be taken within thirty days from the making of such decision, the claim of the Secretary of the Treasury shall be final and conclusive upon the matter so appealed, unless suit shall be brought for the recovery of such fees, charges or exactions, within the period as provided for in the next preceding section in regard to duties. And no suit shall be brought for such fees, charges or exactions, any such fees, costs and charges alleged to have been erroneously or illegally exacted, until the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury shall have been first had on such appeal, unless the decision of the Secretary shall be delayed more than ninety days from the date of such appeal, in which case, at any time after such ninety days, notwithstanding the fact that in case of an entry wares of those mountains.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, that whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that, in case of unascertained duties, or duties or charges levied under protest and appeal, the collector, or person acting in his stead, has paid to the collector, or person acting in his stead, the law requires should have been paid to the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to draw his warrant upon the Treasury in favor of the person or persons entitled to the refund of payment, directing the Treasury to refund the duties or exactions in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That discriminating duty of ten per centum ad rem, in addition to the duties imposed by law shall be levied, collected and paid on all goods, wares and merchandise which, on and after the first day of January, next, shall be imported in ships or vessels not of the United States. Provided, That this discriminating duty shall not apply to goods, wares, and merchandise which shall be imported, on after the day taken effect, in ships or vessels not of the United States, entitled to treaty or any other duty, or to goods, wares, and merchandise of the United States on payment of the same duty shall then be paid on goods, wares, and merchandise imported in ships or vessels of the United States.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That, after the day and year this act shall take effect, no goods, wares, and merchandise on all goods, wares, and merchandise of growth or produce of countries east of the Gulf of Hope, (except raw cotton,) when imported from places west of the Cape of Hope, a duty of ten per centum ad valorem in addition to the duties imposed on any such goods, wares, and merchandise, shall be levied and collected directly from the places of their growth or produce. Provided, That section three of the act approved August five, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," and section four of the act approved July fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to amend and temporarily raise the rates of duties on imports and for other purposes," be and the same shall hereby repealed.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That goods, wares, and merchandise which move in the public stores or bonded warehouses, shall be subject to no other duty upon entry for consumption than if the same were imported respectively after that day, and so of the act of August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty six, or any other act, as required sale of fire crackers, or prohibits their duty in the United States.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That the joint resolution "to increase temporarily duties on imports," approved April twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall not be deemed to have taken effect until the thirtieth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and shall be in full force and effect until and including the thirtieth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and any such shall have been exacted and collected, contrary to the provisions of this section, be refunded by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That duties on imports of goods, wares, and merchandise of the United States, free of duty, any machine signed for and adapted to the manufacture of woven fabrics from the fibre of flax, or of including all the preliminary processes required therefor; and that steam agricultural machinery, and implements, and tools, shall be free of duty for one year from the passage of this act.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That the acts and parts of acts repugnant to the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed: Provided, That the existing laws extend to and be in force for the collection of the duties imposed by this act for the protection of the revenue, for the effect of the recovery, collection, distribution and remission of all fines, penalties and forfeitures, and as effectually as if every regulation, penalty, forfeiture, provision, clause, matter, and thing to that effect in the existing laws contained therein, were inserted in and re-enacted by this act. And be it further enacted, That all goods, wares and merchandise imported from foreign countries not provided for in this act shall be and remain as they were, according to existing laws prior to the twentieth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That if any person, firm, or corporation, shall take effect, it shall be lawful for the owner, collector, or agent of any goods, wares, merchandise which shall have been actually purchased or procured otherwise than by purchase, at any time when he shall produce his original invoice, or to the collector, and make an entry of such goods, wares, and merchandise as provided by the act of March twenty nine, entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage and tonnage not afterwards, to make such additional entry to the cost or value given in the invoice, as, in his opinion, may raise the same to the true value of such goods, wares, and merchandise in the principal markets of the country whence they shall have been imported, and to add thereto all costs and charges under existing laws, would form part of the true value at the port where the same were entered, upon which the duties should be levied and collected, and the duties of the collector, within whose district the same were imported or entered, to cause the duties to be assessed, estimated and ascertained, in accordance with the provisions of existing laws. And if the appraised value, there shall be levied and collected, and the duties thereon, as provided by law, on the same, then be levied, collected and paid a duty of ten per centum ad valorem on such appraised value: Provided, That the duty shall be assessed upon an amount less than the cost or entered value of the same, if the importer or owner thereof, notwithstanding, and he shall be liable therefor, that on and after the day and year, that the eighth section of the act entitled "an act reducing the duty on imports and for other purposes," approved July thirty, eighteen hundred and forty six, and the act amend thereof, approved March three, eighteen hundred and forty seven, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That, in determining the valuation of goods imported into the United States from foreign countries except as hereinbefore provided, upon duties imposed by any existing laws, as assessed, the actual value of such goods at the place of shipment in the United States shall be taken as the true value. And such value shall be ascertained adding to the value of such goods at the place of growth, production or manufacture thereof, transportation, shipment and transshipping with all the expenses included, from the place of growth, production or manufacture, of such goods, to the place of shipment. And if no statement is made to the United States, of the sack, box or covering of any kind, in which such goods are contained, computed at the usual rate, in no case less than one half the value of the same, and all the expenses, together with all costs and charges of transportation, shipment and transshipping, and all other proper charges specified in the act.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That the act entitled "An act to provide for the protection of the revenue," approved July

outstanding Treasury notes, to authorize, to regulate and fix the duties on and for other purposes," approved March eighteen hundred and sixty one, as extended by the act approved March twenty one hundred and sixty one, and the instruments imported for the use of any religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use, or by the any college, academy, school or seminary in the United States, is hereby exempted from the duties on such goods to the extent of twenty per centum ad valorem.

Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, that when any cask, barrel, carboy or other of American manufacture, exported or sent to the country, filled with the products of any philosophical apparatus or instrument of duty, under such rules and regulations may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, that after January first, eighteen hundred and sixty one, the invoices of all goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States, shall be made out in the weights or measures of the country or place from which the goods are imported, and shall contain statement of the actual weights or measures of such goods, wares and merchandise, any respect to the weights or measures of the United States.

Sec. 28. And be it further enacted, that in all cases where officers in the customs are salaried officers of the United States, or shall have been, appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to carry into effect the rules and regulations provided for by the act approved March twenty one hundred and sixty one, entitled "An act to further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," officer of the United States shall be entitled to receive one thousand dollars per annum salary, under the act aforesaid, in addition to his salary or compensation under any other law. Provided, That the aggregate compensation of any officer shall not exceed the sum of thousand dollars in any one year.

Sec. 29. And be it further enacted, That baggage or personal effects arriving in the United States in transit to any foreign country, shall be exempted from duties and charges to the collector of customs, to be retained, without the payment, or exact any import duty, and to be delivered to the parties on their departure for their foreign destination, under such rules, regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. Approved, June 30, 1864.

TRAVELING DIRECTOR'S SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

OLD COLONY AND NEWPORT RAILROAD.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 4th, 1864, will leave for Boston as follows:

Leave Newport,	7.45 a. m.
Passenger Cars,	7.50 "
Freight Cars,	8.00 "
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